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(54) **Dither matrix generating method, image processing method, image processing device, program, and non-transitory storage medium storing program**

Dithermatrixverfahren, Bildverarbeitungsverfahren, Bildverarbeitungsvorrichtung, Programm, und übergangsglosses Speichermedium mit darauf gespeichertem Programm

Procédé de génération de matrice de superposition, procédé de traitement d'image, dispositif de traitement d'image, programme et programme de stockage de support de stockage non transitoire

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Description

1. Field of the Invention

[0001] The present invention relates to a dither matrix generating method, an image processing method, an image processing device, a program, and a non-transitory storage medium storing a program.

2. Description of the Related Art

[0002] In a printing device that prints an image by forming dots on a printing medium, since a number of available gradation values for a dot is limited relative to a number of gradation values which can be input, gradation is expressed by halftone processing.

[0003] As an example of the halftone processing, a dithering method can be considered. In the dithering method, a halftone is reproduced by a combination of density gradation (intensity modulation) and area gradation (area modulation), for which a number of levels is fewer than that of the original (cf. Patent Document 1 (Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 2003-152999), for example).

[0004] A concentration type dither matrix is often used in halftone processing, for which a dither method according to related art is applied. The concentration type dither matrix is often used because it demonstrates good dot reproducibility and high image quality. However, when the concentration type dither matrix is utilized in a low density portion, a gap tends to be generated between neighboring dots, and a fine line tends to be broken. In this regard, by using distributed dithering or non-periodic dithering, breaking of a fine line has been reduced.

[0005] However, an effect of reducing breaking of a fine line is not so strong for the distributed dithering. In addition, the distributed dithering may cause a color shift, for example, and may lower image quality. For the non-periodic dithering, a size of a matrix may be increased. Accordingly, printing speed may be reduced, and cost may be increased due to an increase of required memory capacity.

[0006] An embodiment of the present invention has been developed in view of the above-described problems. It is desirable to provide a dither matrix generating method, which can reduce breaking of a fine line and which can enhance image quality. It is also desirable to provide an image processing method; an image processing device; and a program, in which the above-described dither matrix is utilized. JP HO1 249350A discloses a 4x8 pixel threshold array which is to be set in such a way that for successive halftone levels (0)-(32) dots with dot area ratio 0% - 100% are generated. From one level to the next, dot area ratio increases by 1/32 (3.125%).

The invention is defined by the method of Claim 1 and the device of Claim 5.

[0007] According to the embodiment of the present invention, breaking of the fine line can be reduced, and, at

the same time, the image quality can be enhanced.

[0008] Other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent from the following detailed description when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0009]

FIGS. 1A - 1E show examples of half-toning by using a concentration type dither matrix;

FIG. 2 is a diagram showing an example of a halftone dot area ratio of halftone dots, with which a fine line tends not to be broken;

FIG. 3 shows an example of half-toning by using dithering for reducing breaking of a fine line according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 4 shows a configuration of an image processing device according to the embodiment;

FIGS. 5A - 5F are diagrams illustrating a dither matrix generating method according to the embodiment;

FIG. 6 shows a flowchart of a first example of the dither matrix generating method according to the embodiment; and

FIG. 7 shows a flowchart of a second example of the dither matrix generating method according to the embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0010] Hereinafter, an embodiment of the present invention is explained in detail by referring to the accompanying drawings. According to the embodiment, a reference value of a halftone dot area ratio is set to be the halftone dot area ratio at a moment at which halftone dots of a concentration type dither matrix contact each other. A process prior to achieving the reference value is defined to be a first threshold value generating step, and breaking of a fine line is reduced. Once the halftone dots contact each other, a fine line is not to be broken after that. Accordingly, the process subsequent to achieving the reference value is defined to be a second threshold value generating step. In the second threshold value generating step, dot reproducibility is improved and image quality is enhanced by using a concentration type dither matrix.

[0011] In a printing device that prints an image by forming dots on a printing medium, since a number of available gradation values is limited relative to a number of gradation values which can be input, gradation is expressed by halftone processing. FIGS. 1A - 1E show examples of half-toning to which concentration type dithering is applied. In FIG. 1A, since the area ratio of the halftone dots is small, the density is low. The density increases in an order of 1B, 1C, 1D, and 1E.

[0012] In the concentration type dithering, since dots

are formed while concentrating the dots, dot reproducibility is good and image quality is high. However, in a low density portion, since a gap tends to be formed between dots, a fine line tends to be broken. As the area ratio of the halftone dots is increased while applying the concentration type dithering, the concentrated dots grow, and thereby a single large halftone dot is formed.

[0013] FIG. 2 shows an example of a halftone dot area ratio of halftone dots, with which a fine line tends not to be broken. In the example of FIG. 2, halftone dots, which become large, contact each other. When the halftone dots contact each other in this manner, a gap may not be generated between the halftone dots. Accordingly, a fine line may not be broken.

[0014] FIG. 3 shows an example of half-toning, for which dithering according to the embodiment is applied. The dithering according to the embodiment reduces breaking of a fine line. FIG. 3 shows that, in the halftone processing prior to achieving the halftone area dot ratio with which a fine line tends not to be broken (cf. FIG. 2), dots are dispersed as much as possible. By doing this, some dots are generated at corresponding positions, at which a fine line would be broken, if the concentration type dithering were applied. In this manner, a fine line tends not to be broken in the halftone processing prior to achieving the halftone area dot ratio with which a fine line tends not to be broken. For the halftone processing subsequent to achieving the halftone area dot ratio with which a fine line tends not to be broken, dots are stabilized and image quality is enhanced by using concentration type dithering.

[0015] FIG. 4 shows a configuration of an image processing device according to the embodiment. In FIG. 4, the reference numeral 1 denotes input gradation data; the reference numeral 2 denotes a comparator; the reference numeral 3 denotes a dither matrix generating unit; the reference numeral 4 denotes a dither matrix storage unit; and the reference numeral 5 denotes a halftone image. A dither matrix which is generated by the dither matrix generating unit 3 is stored in the dither matrix storage unit 4. The comparator 2 compares each of pixel values of the input gradation data 1 with a corresponding threshold value, which is read out from the dither matrix storage unit 4, and the comparator 2 outputs a halftone image (binary values or small values).

[0016] Next, a dither matrix generating method according to the embodiment is concretely explained. First, a concentration type dither matrix is utilized, and a halftone dot area ratio at a moment at which halftone dots contact each other is set to be a reference value. A threshold value generating process prior to the halftone dot area ratio achieving the reference value is defined to be a first threshold value generating process. In the first threshold value generating process, threshold values are generated by using a plurality of threshold value generating methods. A threshold value generating process subsequent to the halftone dot area ratio achieving the reference value is defined to be a second threshold value generating

process. In the second threshold value generating process, a concentration type dither matrix is utilized. FIGS. 5A - 5F are diagrams illustrating the dither matrix generating method according to the embodiment.

<First threshold value generating process 1>

[0017] Dots are grown by using the concentration type dither matrix in which predetermined threshold values are arranged (e.g., dither matrices corresponding to FIGS. 1A - 1E are prepared in a memory), until the halftone dots contact each other (FIG. 5A). In FIG. 5A, the reference numeral 101 denotes a halftone dot and the reference numeral 102 denotes a blank spot (dots for which the binary value is 0).

[0018] All of the threshold values are cleared for the concentration type dither matrix, with which the dots are grown as described above. As shown in FIG. 5B, a position of each of the blank spots 102 is stored as a dot disallowed portion 102a in the memory (in the first threshold value generating process, it is disallowed to use the dot disallowed portion 102a). Further, a centroid position (geometric center) 103 of each of the halftone dots 101a is recorded, while assuming that the corresponding dot grows to be a single large halftone dot. Then, threshold values are generated so that the minimum dots occur at corresponding centroid positions 103 of the halftone dots 101a (values are assigned in an ascending order from the minimum value of 1). Here, instead of clearing the threshold values as described above, the threshold values may be overwritten.

<First threshold value generating process 2>

[0019] Each of the positions farthest from the centroid position 103 of the corresponding halftone dot, which position does not overlap with the dot disallowed portions (the blank spots) 102a, is set to be a dot candidate (candidate position) 104 (FIG. 5C).

<First threshold value generating process 3>

[0020] For each candidate position 104, a corresponding threshold value 105 is generated (sequentially assign values which are greater than the values assigned in <First threshold value generating process 1>), so that isolated dots are formed (to prevent the dots from neighboring each other) from the dot candidates 104 (FIG. 5D).

<First threshold value generating process 4>

[0021] After completing embedding the isolated dots, threshold values are generated so that dots are embedded into remaining candidate positions 104 (sequentially assign values which are greater than the values assigned in <First threshold value generating process 3>) (FIG. 5E). At this time, if a single isolated point is insufficient for filling the centroid position 103, the centroid position

103 may be stabilized by embedding another dot in the vicinity of the dot which is embedded into the centroid position 103.

<First threshold value generating process 5>

[0022] Threshold values are generated so that dots are embedded into the outline positions of the halftone dots (sequentially assign values which are greater than the corresponding values assigned in <First threshold value generating process 4>) (FIG. 5F).

[0023] The first threshold value generating process is completed by the above-described generating processes, and subsequently the process proceeds to the second threshold value generating process. In the second threshold value generating process, threshold values are generated by a concentration type dither matrix, so that the blank spots 102 are filled with dots.

[0024] FIG. 6 shows a flowchart of a first example of the dither matrix generating method according to the embodiment. In FIG. 6, an n-gradation level dither matrix is generated. While sequentially increasing a gradation level one gradation level by one gradation level, threshold values are generated under corresponding determination conditions. The number of the gradation levels depends on a size of the dither matrix. For example, when the size of the dither matrix is 24×24 , the number of the gradation levels is $n = 24 \times 24 = 576$.

[0025] At step 201, as shown in (a) of FIG. 6, dots are embedded into the centroid positions 103 of the corresponding halftone dots. At step 202, as shown in (b) of FIG. 6, each of the positions farthest from the centroid position 103 of the corresponding halftone dot is filled with a corresponding isolated dot. At step 203, a gradation value is incremented by one, and the processes of steps 202 and 203 are repeated until there are no positions which are farthest from the corresponding centroid positions 103, and which can be filled with corresponding isolated dots.

[0026] When there are no positions which can be filled with the corresponding isolated dots (yes at step 204), as shown in (c) of FIG. 6, each of the remaining positions farthest from the corresponding centroid position 103 is filled with a dot. At step 206, the gradation value is incremented by one, and the processes of steps 205 and 206 are repeated until there are no positions which are farthest from the corresponding centroid positions 103 and which can be filled with corresponding dots.

[0027] When all the positions farthest from the corresponding centroid positions 103 are filled with corresponding dots (yes at step 207), at step 208, each of outlines of the corresponding halftone dot is filled with dots, as shown in (d) of FIG. 6. At step 209, the gradation value is incremented by one, and the processes of steps 208 and 209 are repeated until all the outlines are filled with dots.

[0028] When all the outlines are filled with dots (yes at step 210), and when there is a blank spot inside the cor-

responding outline (yes at step 211), the blank spot is filled with a dot (step 212). At step 213, the gradation value is incremented by one, and the processes of steps 212 and 213 are repeated until all the blank spots inside the corresponding outlines are filled with dots. When there are no blank spots inside the corresponding outlines (no at step 211), at step 214, threshold values are generated so that blank spots are filled with dots by using a concentration type dither matrix, as shown in (e) of FIG. 6. At step 215, the gradation value is incremented by one. When the gradation value n becomes greater than a predetermined gradation level (e.g., 576) (yes at step 216), the process is terminated.

[0029] FIG. 7 shows a flowchart of a second example of the dither matrix generating method according to the embodiment. FIG. 7 shows an example in which the vicinity of a centroid position 103 of the corresponding halftone dot 101a may not be filled with an isolated dot, due to the size of the halftone dot 101a or the size of the matrix. The process of FIG. 7 is different from that of FIG. 6 in step 205a ((c) of FIG. 7). At step 205a, the vicinity of the centroid position 103 of the corresponding halftone dot 101a (which is the neighborhood of the centroid position 103) is filled with neighboring four dots. The other processes at the corresponding steps are the same as those of FIG. 6. Here, after the positions farthest from the corresponding centroid positions 103 are filled with the isolated dots, the remaining positions farthest from the corresponding centroid position 103 and the vicinity of the corresponding centroid position 103 may be alternately filled with dots.

[0030] Since the dot reproducibility differs depending on an image forming device, if an unnecessary pattern is conspicuous, threshold values can be generated by the second example of the dither matrix generating method, which is shown in FIG. 7. Depending on the size of the halftone dot 101a, it is possible that some blank spots remain after filling the outlines with the dots. In such a case, inside each of the outlines may be filled with dots, and subsequently remaining blank spots may be filled with dots by using a concentration type dither matrix.

[0031] A dither matrix for each color version is generated by the dither matrix generating method according to the embodiment. The threshold values of the corresponding dither matrices, which are generated as described above, are normalized in accordance with an input gradation value.

[0032] As described above, the dither matrix generating method according to the embodiment is based on the concentration type dither matrix. Accordingly, even if the size of the matrix is enlarged, the printing speed may not be reduced. In addition, since the memory capacity need not be increased, the cost may not be increased. In the dither matrix generating method according to the embodiment, the reference value of the halftone dot area ratio is set to be the halftone dot area ratio at the moment at which the halftone dots of the concentration type dither matrix contact each other. The process prior to achieving

the reference value is defined to be the first threshold value generating step, and breaking of a fine line is reduced. Once the halftone dots contact each other, a fine line may not be broken. Thus, the process after achieving the reference value is defined to be the second threshold value generating step, and the dot reproducibility is improved by using the concentration type dither matrix. In this manner, breaking of a fine line is reduced, and at the same time image quality is enhanced.

[0033] The dither matrix generating method is not limited to the above-described embodiment. The dither matrix generating method can be achieved by using a computer having a generic configuration including a CPU, a memory, and the like. The scope of the present invention also includes a program that causes a computer to perform the dither matrix generating method according to the embodiment, and a non-transitory storage medium storing a program that causes a computer to perform the dither matrix generating method according to the embodiment.

[0034] The present invention is not limited to the specifically disclosed embodiment, and variations and modifications may be made without departing from the scope of the present invention.

Claims

1. A computer-implemented method of generating a dither matrix in which halftone dots are formed by growing corresponding dots, the method comprising:

a first generating step of generating first threshold values of a dither matrix, so that the dots are grown until a predetermined halftone dot area ratio is achieved, wherein, when the predetermined halftone dot area ratio is achieved, the halftone dots contact each other; and
a second generating step of generating second threshold values of the dither matrix, so that the dots grow beyond the predetermined halftone dot area ratio

wherein the first generating step includes
a first process of growing the dots by using a concentration type dither matrix, recording centroid positions of the corresponding halftone dots at a moment at which the halftone dots contact each other and blank dot positions at which dots do not grow, and assigning threshold values to the corresponding centroid positions of the halftone dots in an ascending order from a smallest value among the threshold values;
a second process of assigning, in an ascending order, threshold values greater than the threshold values of the first process to positions at which corresponding isolated dots are to be generated, wherein the positions are included in candidate positions, the candidate positions be-

ing defined to be positions farthest from the corresponding centroid positions, except for the blank dot positions;

a third process of assigning threshold values greater than the threshold values of the second process in an ascending order to remaining candidate positions; and

a fourth process of assigning threshold values greater than the threshold values of the third process in an ascending order to positions within outline positions of the corresponding halftone dots.

2. The method according to claim 1, wherein the third process includes a process of assigning a plurality of neighboring threshold values in an ascending order to vicinities of the corresponding centroid positions of the halftone dots.
3. The method according to claim 1, wherein the second generating step includes a process of generating the second threshold values of the dither matrix, wherein the second threshold values are for forming dot-concentration type halftone dots.
4. An image processing method of outputting a halftone image by using the dither matrix generated by the method according to any one of claims 1 to 3.
5. An image processing device configured to output a halftone image by using the dither matrix generated by the method according to any one of claims 1 to 3.
6. A program which causes a computer to perform the method according to any one of claims 1 to 3.
7. A non-transitory computer readable storage medium storing a program which causes a computer to perform the method according to any one of claims 1 to 3.

Patentansprüche

1. Computerimplementiertes Verfahren zum Erzeugen einer Dither-Matrix, in der Rasterbildpunkte durch Wachsen entsprechender Punkte geformt werden, wobei das Verfahren Folgendes umfasst:

einen ersten Erzeugungsschritt zum Erzeugen erster Schwellenwerte der Dither-Matrix, so dass die Punkte wachsen, bis ein vorgegebenes Rasterbildpunktbereichsverhältnis erreicht ist, worin, wenn das Rasterbildpunktbereichsverhältnis erreicht ist, die Rasterbildpunkte einander kontaktieren; und
einen zweiten Erzeugungsschritt zum Erzeugen zweiter Schwellenwerte einer Dither-Matrix, so-

- dass die Punkte über das vorgegebene Rasterbildpunktbereichsverhältnis hinaus wachsen, worin der erste Erzeugungsschritt einen ersten Prozess des Wachsens der Punkte durch Verwenden einer Dither-Matrix des Konzentrationstyps enthält, die Schwerpunktpositionen der entsprechenden Rasterbildpunkte an einem Moment aufzeichnet, wo die Rasterbildpunkte einander berühren, und leere Punktpositionen, wo Punkte nicht wachsen, und Zuweisen von Schwellenwerten für die entsprechenden Schwerpunktpositionen der Rasterbildpunkte in einer aufsteigenden Reihenfolge vom kleinsten Wert unter den Schwellenwerten; einen zweiten Prozess des Zuweisens in einer aufsteigenden Reihenfolge von Schwellenwerten größer als die Schwellenwerte des ersten Prozesses an Positionen, wo entsprechende isolierte Punkte zu erzeugen sind, worin die Positionen in Positionskandidaten enthalten sind, wobei die Positionskandidaten als Positionen definiert sind, die am weitesten von den entsprechenden Schwerpunktpositionen entfernt sind, die leeren Punktpositionen ausgenommen; einen dritten Prozess des Zuweisens von Schwellenwerten größer als die Schwellenwerte des zweiten Prozesses in einer aufsteigenden Reihenfolge zu restlichen Positionskandidaten; und einen vierten Prozess des Zuweisens von Schwellenwerten größer als die Schwellenwerte des dritten Prozesses in einer aufsteigenden Reihenfolge zu Positionen innerhalb Umrisspositionen der entsprechenden Rasterbildpunkte.
2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, worin der dritte Prozess einen Prozess umfasst zum Zuweisen einer Vielzahl von benachbarten Schwellenwerten in einer aufsteigenden Reihenfolge zu Nachbarschaften der Schwerpunktpositionen der Rasterbildpunkte.
 3. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, worin der zweite Erzeugungsschritt einen Prozess des Erzeugens der zweiten Schwellenwerte der Dither-Matrix enthält, worin die zweiten Schwellenwerte dem Formen von Rasterbildpunkten des Punktkonzentrationstyps dienen.
 4. Bildverarbeitungsverfahren zum Ausgeben eines Rasterbildes durch Verwenden der Dither-Matrix, die durch das Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3 erzeugt wird.
 5. Bildverarbeitungseinrichtung, konfiguriert zum Ausgeben eines Rasterbildes durch Verwenden der Dither-Matrix, die durch das Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3 erzeugt wird.
 6. Programm, das einen Computer veranlasst, das

Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3 auszuführen.

7. Nichttransitorisches computerlesbares Speichermedium, das ein Programm speichert, das einen Computer veranlasst, das Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3 auszuführen.

10 Revendications

1. Procédé mis en oeuvre par ordinateur consistant à générer une matrice de superposition où des points de trame sont formés en faisant croître des points correspondants, le procédé comprenant :

une première étape de génération consistant à générer des premières valeurs de seuil d'une matrice de superposition, de sorte que les points sont mis à croître jusqu'à ce qu'un rapport de section de points de trame prédéterminé soit obtenu, dans lequel, lorsque le rapport de section de points de trame prédéterminé est obtenu, les points de trame entrent en contact les uns avec les autres ; et

une deuxième étape de génération consistant à générer des deuxième valeurs de seuil de la matrice de superposition, de sorte que les points croissent au-delà du rapport de section de points de trame prédéterminé, dans lequel la première étape de génération inclut

un premier processus de croissance des points en utilisant une matrice de superposition de type à concentration, enregistrant des positions de centroïde des points de trame correspondants à un moment où les points de trame entrent en contact les uns avec les autres et des positions de points vierges au niveau desquelles des points ne croissent pas, et attribuant des valeurs de seuil aux positions de centroïde correspondantes des points de trame dans un ordre croissant à partir d'une valeur la plus petite parmi les valeurs de seuil ;

un deuxième processus d'attribution, dans un ordre croissant, de valeurs de seuil supérieures aux valeurs de seuil du premier processus à des positions au niveau desquelles des points isolés correspondants sont à générer, dans lequel les positions sont incluses dans des positions candidates, les positions candidates étant définies pour être des positions les plus éloignées des positions de centroïde correspondantes, à l'exception des positions de points vierges ;

un troisième processus d'attribution de valeurs de seuil supérieures aux valeurs de seuil du deuxième processus dans un ordre croissant à des positions candidates restantes ; et

un quatrième processus d'attribution de valeurs de seuil supérieures aux valeurs de seuil du troisième processus dans un ordre croissant à des positions au sein de positions de contour des points de trame correspondants.

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2. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le troisième procédé inclut un processus d'attribution d'une pluralité de valeurs de seuil avoisinantes dans un ordre croissant à proximité des positions de centroïde correspondantes des points de trame. 10
3. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la deuxième étape de génération inclut un processus de génération des deuxième valeurs de seuil de la matrice de superposition, dans lequel les deuxième valeurs de seuil sont destinées à former des points de trame de type à concentration de points. 15
4. Procédé de traitement d'image consistant à générer une image de trame en utilisant la matrice de superposition générée par le procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3. 20
5. Dispositif de traitement d'image configuré pour générer une image de trame en utilisant la matrice de superposition générée par le procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3. 25
6. Programme qui amène un ordinateur à réaliser le procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3. 30
7. Support de stockage lisible par ordinateur non transitoire stockant un programme qui amène un ordinateur à réaliser le procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3. 35

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FIG.1A

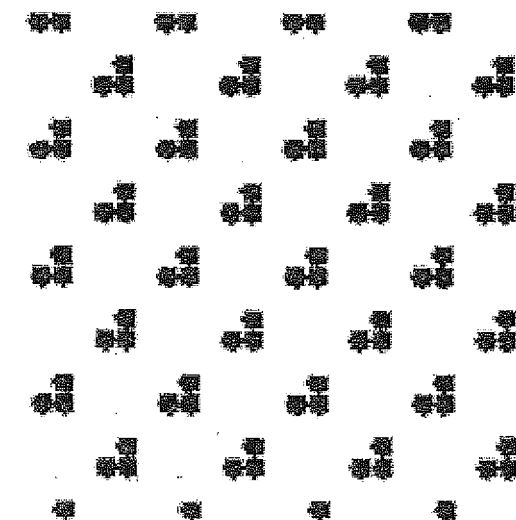


FIG.1B

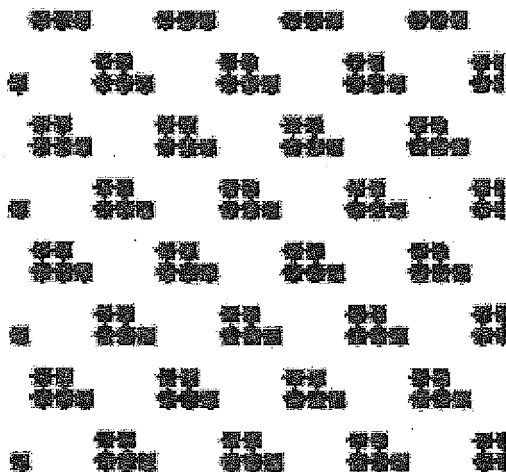


FIG.1C

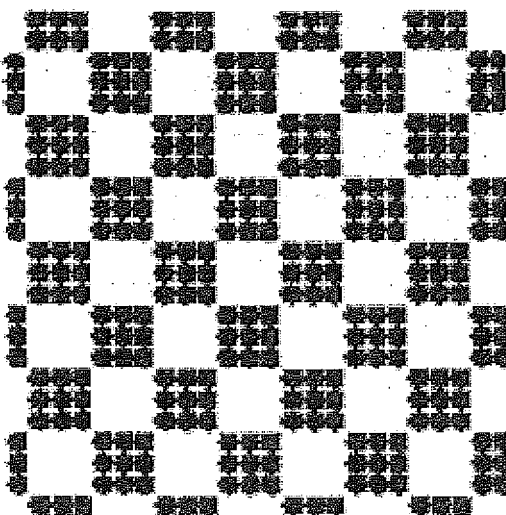


FIG.1D

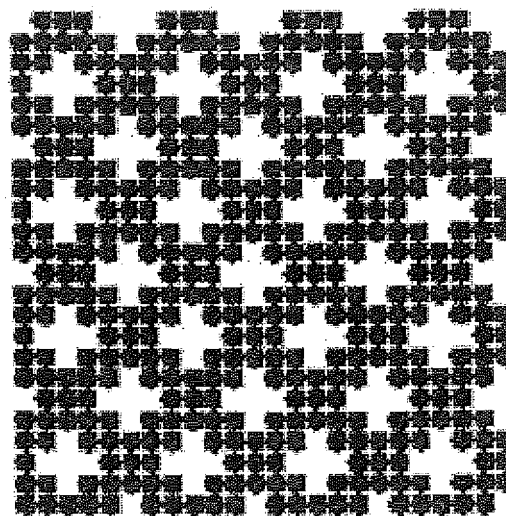


FIG.1E

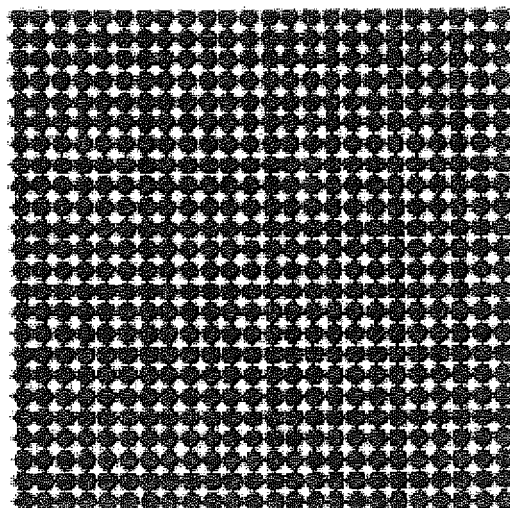


FIG.2

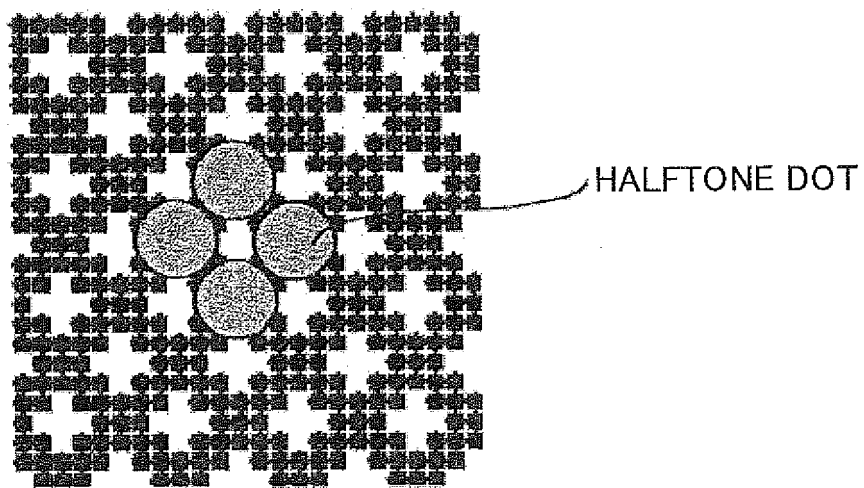


FIG.3

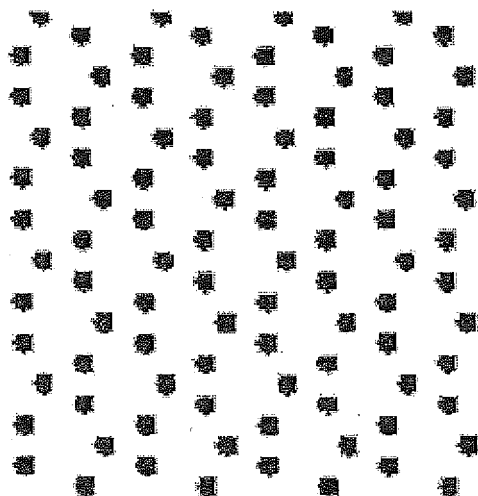
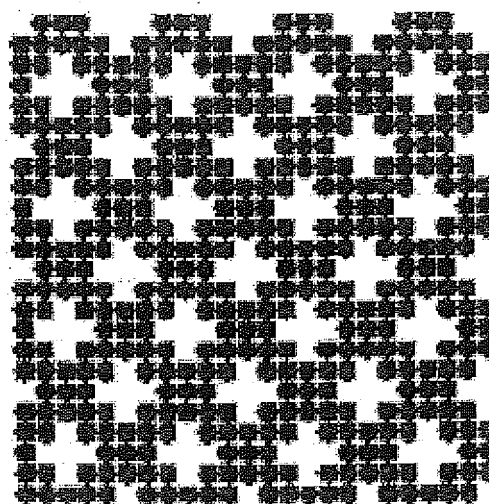
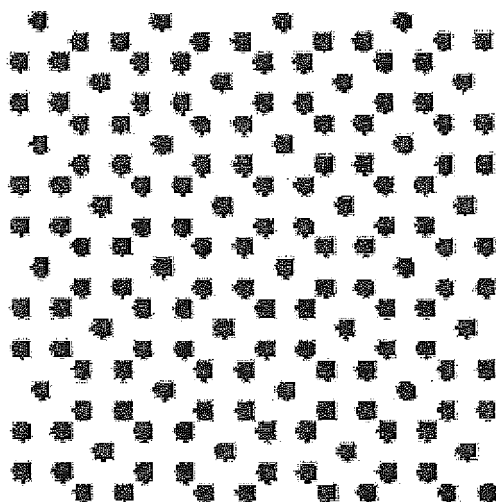
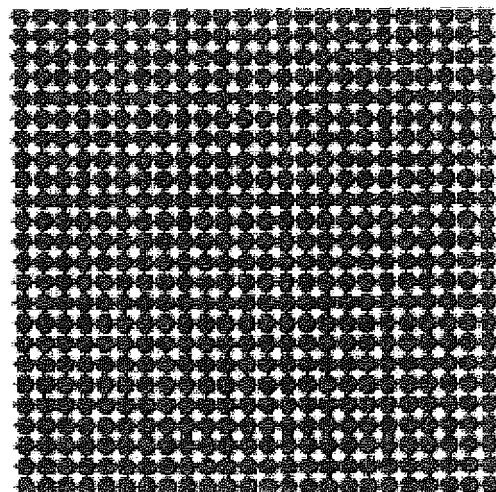
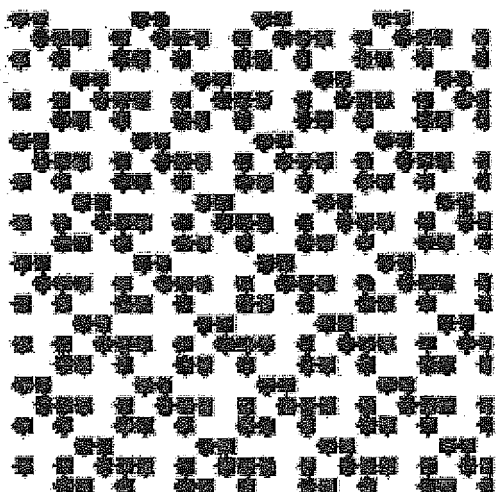
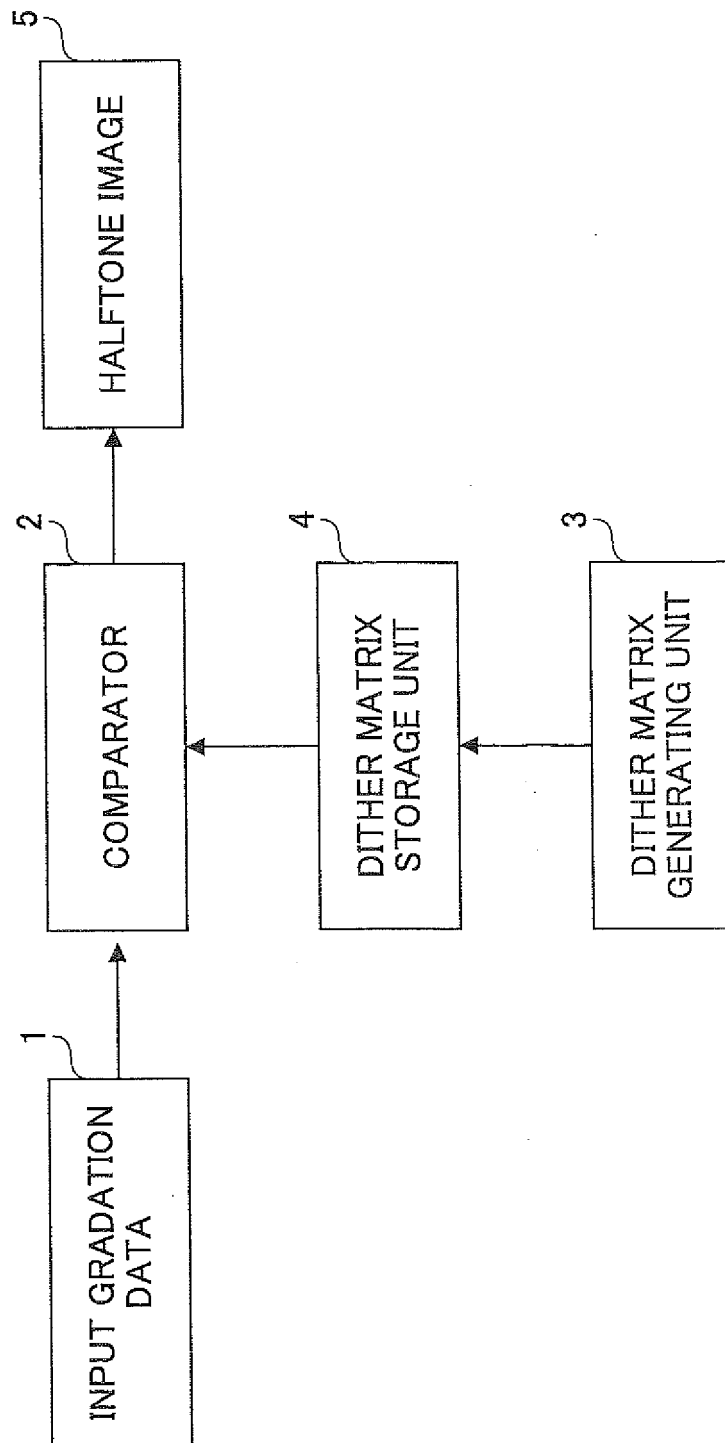


FIG.4



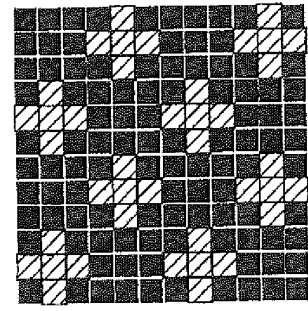
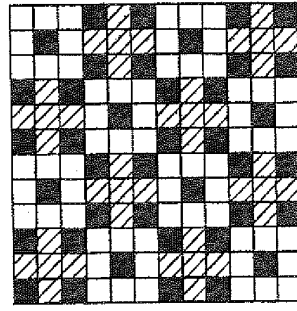
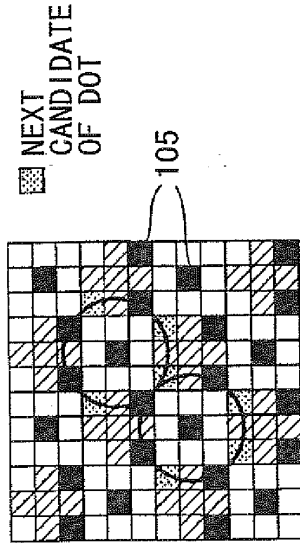
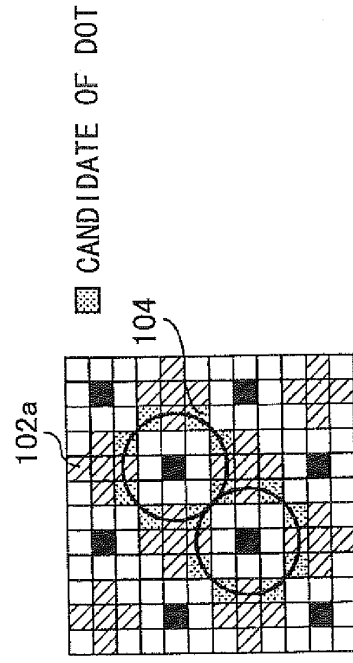
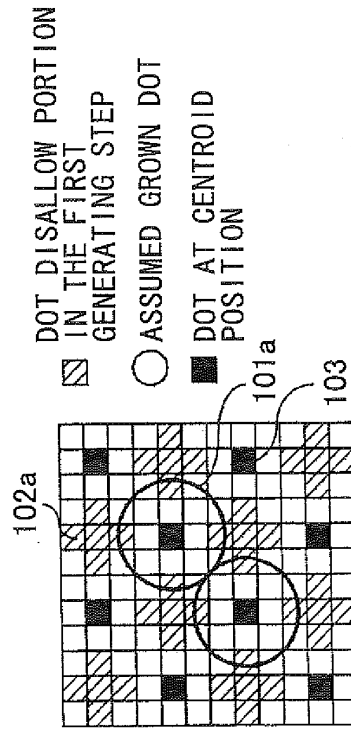
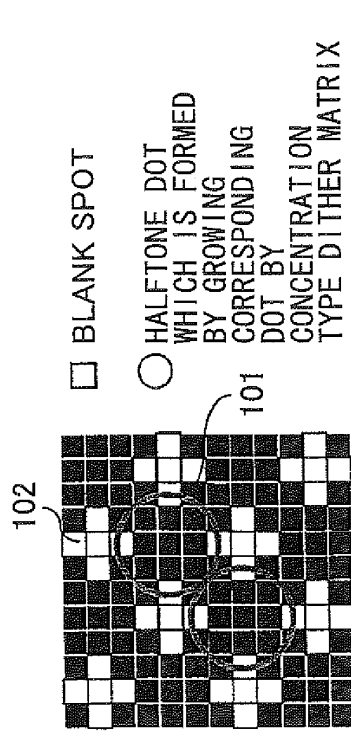


FIG. 6

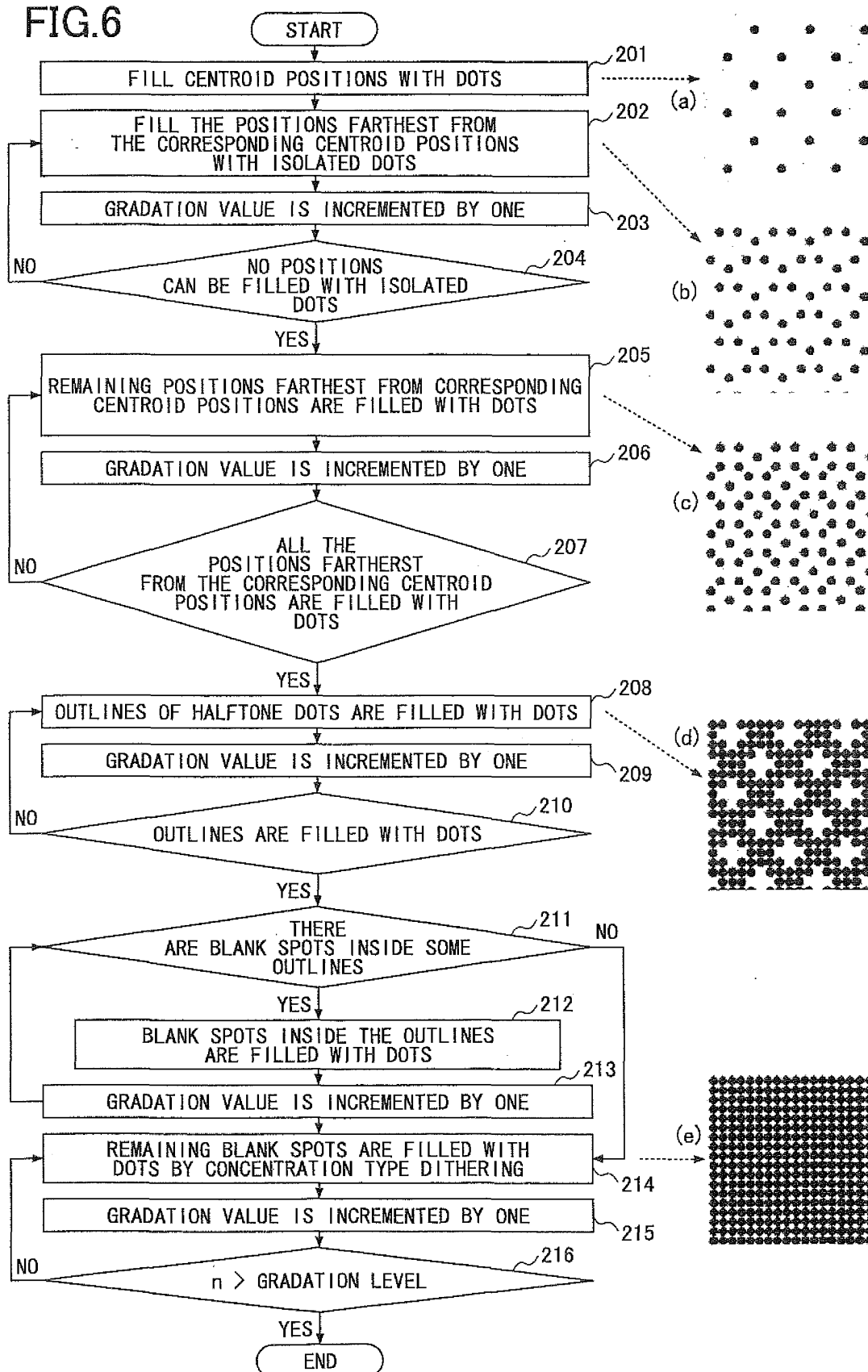
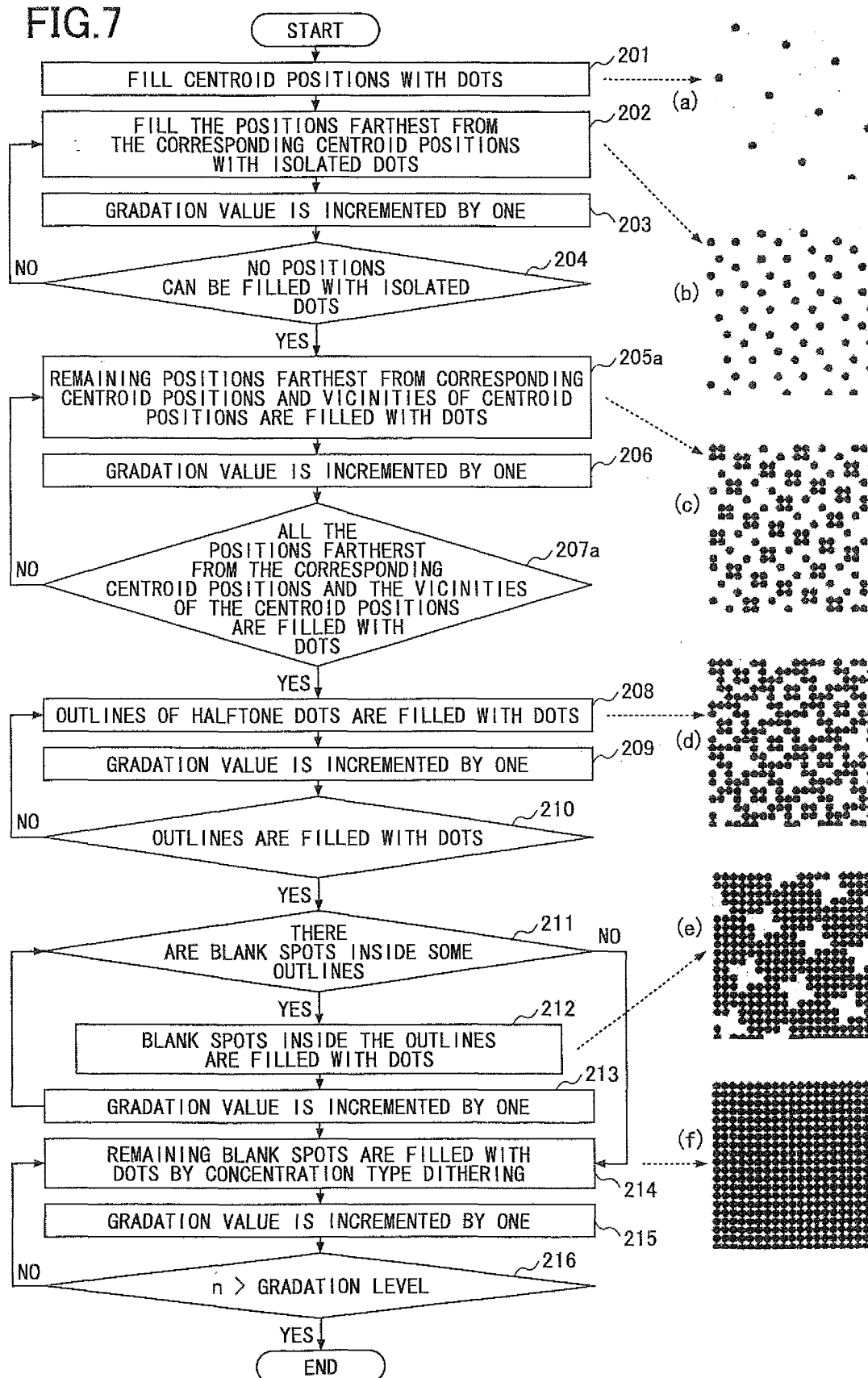


FIG. 7



REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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